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THE TRAFFIC PATTERN OF

# AMERICAN RAW COTTON SHIPMENTS

SEASON 1961-62

Other publications in this general area of study include:

- (1) Bennett, Charles A., and Wright, J. W. The Compression of Cotton and Related Problems. Agr. Mktg. Serv. and Bur. Agr. Chem. and Engin., U.S. Dept. Agr., Nov. 1940.
- (2) Davis, Dan R. The Traffic Pattern of Ginned Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products Transported in Texas by Railway, Highway, and Waterway for 1952-53. Tex. Transportation Inst. Bul. 4, Dec. 1956. (Out of print; may be consulted in libraries.)
- (3) McLure, J. H., and Wright, J. W. The Distribution of American Raw Cotton, Season 1932-33. Bur. Agr. Econ., Jan. 1937. (Out of print; may be consulted in libraries.)
- (4) Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation. Raw Cotton and Cotton Linters. Assoc. Amer. Railroads, 1944.

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### SUMMARY

Of the more than 14 million bales of raw cotton shipped from U.S. warehouses in 1961-62, 73 percent were hauled by railroad and 27 percent by motortruck. Trucks were used mainly for the short hauls within the Southeastern Region, for shipments from the South Central Region to the southeastern mill area, for shipments to the port of New Orleans from other points in the South Central Region, and for shipments in California and Texas from producing areas to ports.

Of the raw cotton shipped in 1961-62, 4 percent went to interior concentration points, 47 percent to the mills in the Southeast, and 29 percent to ports for export or reconcentration. Thirteen percent was identified only as being shipped intrastate. Canada and the northern consuming centers accounted for an additional 3 percent and 2 percent, respectively. The remaining 2 percent went to minor destinations and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

U.S. cotton is exported to practically all countries of the world with cotton-textile industries. In 1961-62, the principal importers were Japan, Canada, Italy, France, and the Republic of Korea, in the order named.

Practically all of the cotton produced in Arizona, California, and New Mexico moved either to the California and Texas ports or to the southeastern mill area. Railroads hauled nearly four-fifths of the total.

The predominant movement of cotton produced in Oklahoma and Texas was to Texas ports and the southeastern mill area. Railroads hauled about 78 percent of the shipments, primarily to the mill area. The 22 percent that was moved by truck consisted almost entirely of Texas intrastate movements to warehouses and ports.

The primary distribution of cotton from the States of the central part of the Cotton Belt was to the major southeastern milling centers. Except for Canadian shipments, the remainder of the cotton produced in this region was divided, largely on the basis of geographical proximity, between the large interior market of Memphis on the one hand and the central gulf ports on the other. About 79 percent of the cotton was hauled by rail and 21 percent by truck.

The major part of the cotton produced in the Southeastern Region was distributed from warehouses direct to mill centers within that region. A much more substantial volume of shipments within the region consisted of cotton that had been shipped from other regions for concentration before being disseminated to consuming establishments. Very little cotton moved to the Atlantic ports. Since most shipments were to other points within the region, trucks were the major carriers. Rail shipments consisted mostly of in-transit cotton from other producing regions.

## THE TRAFFIC PATTERN OF AMERICAN RAW COTTON SHIPMENTS, SEASON 1961-62

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### INTRODUCTION

The Cotton Belt spans the entire southern half of the continental United States. It includes the major producing States of Arizona, California, and New Mexico in the Western Region; Oklahoma and Texas in the Southwestern Region; Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee in the South Central Region; and Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in the Southeastern Region (fig. 1).

Domestic mill consumption of cotton is concentrated in the Southeast, with only minor amounts consumed in other areas of the country. Cotton is exported mainly from ports in California, Texas, and Louisiana, and across the U.S.-Canadian border.

The destinations to which cotton is shipped from the widely dispersed cotton-producing areas within the Cotton Belt are determined by a number of factors. Among these are proximity to consuming centers or ports, transportation charges, and the cotton-quality requirements of users. Except for a distribution study conducted for the 1932-33 season and a 1940 publication showing the distribution of cotton from interior compress points during 1937-38, little information has been available on major destinations to which cotton is shipped from specific producing regions. 2/ Similarly, only fragmentary information has been available on the relative importance of the various modes of transportation in the movement of cotton in these regions. This report shows, for the 1961-62 season, the major destinations to which cotton was shipped from the various producing States, the relative importance of rail and truck shipments, and the shifts during the last 30 years in the type of carrier being used to transport raw cotton from warehouses.

Regional data are presented in tables 1 to 4, and State data in tables 5 to 22. Table 23 presents information on shipments in the 1937-38 season.

<sup>1/</sup> Mr. Potter transferred to the Post Office Department Jan. 1965. 2/ Bennett and Wright. See list, p. 2, for complete citation.

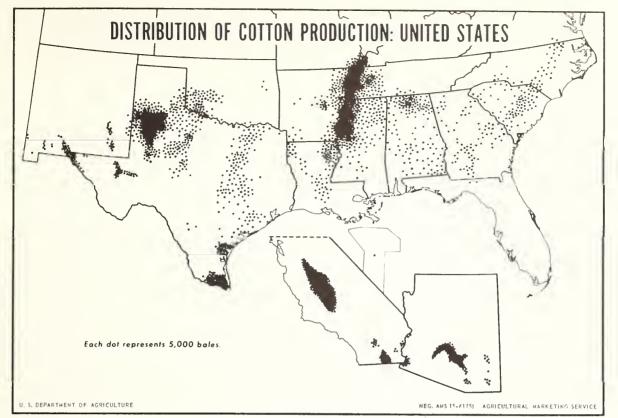


Figure 1

### SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Data on the origins, destinations, and mode of transportation of shipments from warehouses of American raw cotton in the 1961-62 season were compiled from a 1963 survey of Government-approved warehouses by the Commodity Credit Corporation office in New Orleans.

The data on shipments of cotton from warehouses in the various States do not usually coincide exactly with production data for those States. This may be attributed to several factors: All the cotton produced in a given State in 1961-62 was not shipped during the season; a few approved warehouses did not report; some warehouses that shipped cotton were not Government approved, and thus were not surveyed; a small proportion of cotton moved directly from the gin to domestic mills and to port warehouses for export; and, finally, some cotton that had been held back from previous crops entered the channels of distribution during the season. Also, destinations as used in this report are first destinations and not necessarily final destinations. Consequently, total shipments include a substantial volume of reshipments. Information is not available for determining the exact extent to which reshipments contributed to the total shipments.

The data for 1961-62 are applicable to the current situation, as the pattern of supply and distribution of cotton does not fluctuate materially from year to year. Over the long run, however, developments in transportation,

adjustments in the transportation rate structure, geographical shifts in the demand for cotton, quantitative and qualitative adjustments in the production of cotton, and changes in market organization and methods of marketing, all tend to affect the channels of distribution of the crop.

### WESTERN REGION

The three States of the Western Region accounted for approximately 20 percent of U.S. cotton production during 1961-62. The land in the cotton-farming areas is generally level, and is highly productive when irrigated. The practice of irrigation, together with the fact that many of the farms are large and highly specialized and mechanized, explains why the region's yield per harvested acre of cotton (959 pounds in 1961-62) is almost double that of the Delta area of the South Central Region, its closest competitor. 3/ Arizona led the Nation in 1961-62 with an average yield per harvested acre of 1,010 pounds, followed by California with 990 pounds, and New Mexico with 728 pounds. In terms of production, California with 1,689,000 bales was topped only by Texas during the 1961-62 season. Arizona ranked 5th and New Mexico 13th.

Western cotton, because of its high tensile strength and other desirable fiber properties, is highly favored by the southeastern textile mills. About 45 percent of the approximately 2.8 million bales originating in the Western Region during 1961-62 went to these mills (fig. 2). Approximately 42 percent went to California and Texas ports. The remainder was split into minor shipments to interior concentration points (nonconsuming points other than ports), northeastern States, and Canada (table 1).

In contrast, approximately 96 percent of the cotton from the Western Region moved to California and Texas ports in 1932-33.  $\frac{1}{4}$ / Little was shipped to the southeastern textile mills at that time, partly because it was believed that irrigated cotton could not always be processed as satisfactorily as raingrown cotton, and that it could not be blended successfully with rain-grown cotton.

Cotton shipped in 1961-62 to the California ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego was almost exclusively from Arizona and California. Shipments from New Mexico went mainly to Texas ports. Export shipments from the California ports were mostly to the Far East, though sizable quantities were also shipped to Europe. Japan received almost half the cotton shipped from these ports. 5/

<sup>3/</sup> Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1925-1962. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 329, 1963.

<sup>4/</sup> McLure and Wright. See list, p. 2, for complete citation.

<sup>5/</sup> U.S. cotton exports by customs districts compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

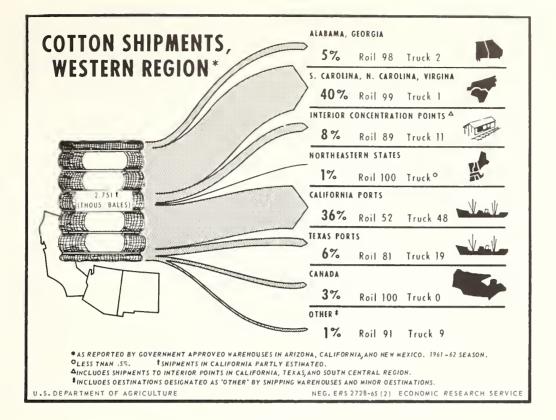


Figure 2

Shipments to the southeastern mill area accounted for about 56 percent of the total shipments from California, compared with 27 percent of the total from Arizona and New Mexico (tables 7-9). Conversely, 62 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of the total shipments from Arizona and New Mexico went to ports, compared with 31 percent of the shipments from California.

Shipments of cotton to interior concentration points were chiefly from Arizona to California, the South Central Region, and Texas; and from California and New Mexico to Texas and the South Central Region.

The 1961-62 study showed a significant change in the flow of traffic since the early thirties, reflecting a shift in market outlets with the southeastern mill area increasing in importance. The railroads continued to carry the major portion of the long-haul shipments moving eastward. Truck movements were predominantly to Pacific ports, with small volumes going to west gulf ports and concentration points in Texas. Rail and water shipments to the Atlantic coast ports, which were an important part of the traffic pattern in 1932-33, had been discontinued by 1961-62.

### SOUTHWESTERN REGION

The two States of the Southwestern Region, Texas and Oklahoma, produced roughly 36 percent of the U.S. cotton crop in 1961-62. Texas, with 4.8 million bales, accounted for almost the entire production in the region. Texas has led all States in the production of cotton for many years, and since 1952-53, has been producing about 30 percent of the total crop. Cotton production in Oklahoma has been steadily declining since the early thirties.

Texas ranks low in average yield per harvested acre. In 1961-62, it was 10th among the Cotton Belt States, with an average of 350 pounds. Oklahoma had an even lower average yield, 274 pounds.

Because Texas is such an important cotton-producing State, with thousands of farms spread throughout almost every county, the flow pattern shown in table 11 is further broken down in table 12 into crop reporting districts. (See table 13 for the flow pattern in Oklahoma.)

Shipping patterns varied considerably among the specialized production areas within the State. For example, a much higher proportion of the cotton from the Plains than from other regions was shipped to ports, and a much lower proportion to the Southeastern Region.

Of the approximately 4.5 million bales of cotton originating in the South-western Region, roughly 31 percent was shipped to the southeastern mill area, 8 percent to interior concentration points, and almost 56 percent to the Texas ports (fig. 3 and table 2). The numerous west gulf ports accounted for well over 50 percent of total U.S. cotton exports. Shipments were heaviest to the Orient, with Japan the largest single importer. European countries, particularly France, Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, were the next largest receivers, followed by Africa, Australia, and South America.

Cotton shipped to interior concentration points moved mainly from Oklahoma to Texas and between points within Texas. A small amount was shipped to points in California and the South Central Region.

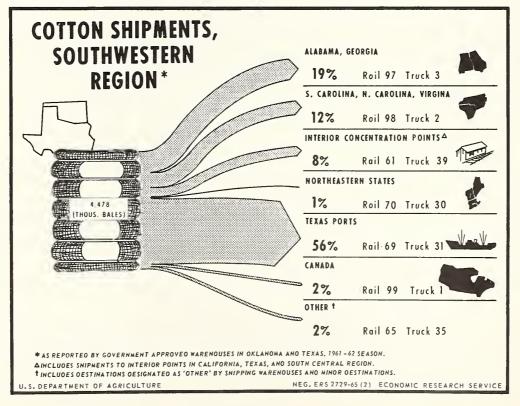


Figure 3

Except for the decrease in volume, the general flow pattern of cotton shipments from Oklahoma changed little between 1932-33 and 1961-62. There were two significant changes in the pattern of shipments from Texas. Most important was a change in port movements. In 1932-33, almost 98 percent of the total movement went to or through the west gulf ports. 6/Approximately 56 percent went to those ports during 1961-62. In actual bales this was a drop of almost one-half. The second major change was the increase in shipments to the southeastern mill area. Less than 1 percent of the Texas shipments went to this area in 1932-33, compared with 32 percent in 1961-62.

Railroads hauled more than 77 percent of the cotton shipped from Southwestern Region warehouses in 1961-62. Almost all cotton shipped to the Southeast and to Canada, and 69 percent of that shipped to ports, went by rail. Undoubtedly, some of the shipments to ports were for concentration and reshipment to domestic consuming centers under the in-transit privileges granted by the railroads. 7

Of the 23 percent of Southwestern Region cotton that moved by truck in 1961-62, 90 percent went to other Texas warehouses and ports. There was a particularly heavy between-ports truck movement among the ports of Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Houston, and Galveston. Apparently, hurried exchanges of cotton between ports to "make up" ship loadings were accomplished by truck shipments rather than the slower rail shipments.

Texas accounted for 31 percent of total rail shipments of cotton in the United States in 1961-62, and for 25 percent of total truck shipments. The heavy Texas intrastate movement alone accounted for approximately 23 percent of the entire amount moved by truck in the Cotton Belt.

### SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

The South Central Region of the Cotton Belt is composed of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. It is a highly specialized cotton-producing area that is adapted to mechanization because of the generally level topography. The soils are deep and productive and rainfall is usually adequate. Within this 5-State region is contained the Delta area, which is composed of 45 counties or parishes in the alluvial areas of the Mississippi River and its tributaries in southeastern Missouri, eastern Arkansas, north-western Mississippi, and northeastern Louisiana.

The South Central Region produced about 31 percent of the 1961-62 U.S. cotton crop. Mississippi and Arkansas ranked as the Nation's third and fourth largest cotton-producing States. The region's average yield per harvested acre was 489 pounds in 1961-62, somewhat above the U.S. average and topped only by that of the Western Region.

<sup>6/</sup> McLure and Wright.
7/ The transit privilege is the privilege of stopping a shipment enroute to enable some process or operation to be performed on the article, and reshipping to final destination at the through rate applicable from the original shipping point to destination.

The primary distribution of cotton from the South Central Region is over an extremely broad area including the southeastern cotton-textile area; markets within the region, particularly Memphis; and central gulf ports. Of the approximately 4.7 million bales of cotton shipped from points in the region in 1961-62, about 70 percent went to the southeastern mill area, 10 percent to interior concentration points, and 9 percent to the port of New Orleans (fig. 4 and table 3).

Although the amount of cotton exported through its port has declined, New Orleans still ranks as one of the largest cotton-exporting cities. Today, its exports are destined primarily for Europe, followed by the Far East and South America.

Shipments from the South Central Region to the southeastern mill area in 1961-62 ranged from about 64 percent of the total shipped from Louisiana to 76 percent of the total shipped from Arkansas. Shipments to the port of New Orleans ranged from only 2 percent of the Missouri total to 20 percent of the Louisiana total. A higher proportion of the shipments from Tennessee and Missouri than from other South Central States went to the northeastern States and Canada. (See tables 13-17.)

Except for minor movements to Texas the concentration of cotton took place within the region, with a substantial proportion going to Memphis. Like New Orleans, Memphis has over the years declined in importance as a concentration center.

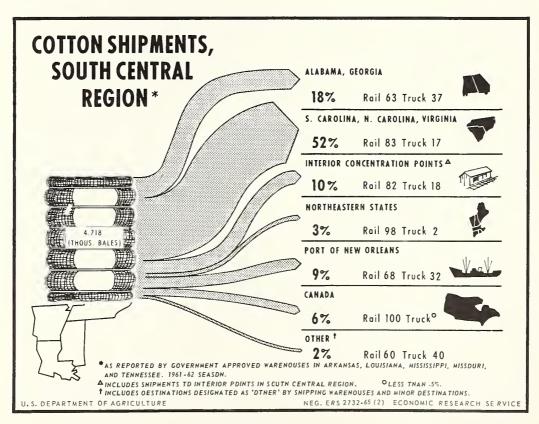


Figure 4

Railroads continue to be the dominant mode of cotton transportation in the South Central Region. During the 1961-62 season, about 79 percent of the cotton shipped was hauled by rail. However, there has been a considerable shift in the past 30 years in modes of transportation. Cotton no longer moves by inland waterway barges. Trucks, which were of minor importance in the early thirties and limited almost entirely to making hauls to New Orleans and Memphis, now compete with railroads in many areas.

Water transportation has declined chiefly because shippers cannot aggregate a sufficient volume of cotton to get attractive freight rates, and because barges do not give transit privileges. Trucking has made its greatest gain in short-haul movements to the southeastern mill area. Truck charges to the mill area are generally lower than rail charges. Also, the greater speed of truck shipments enables mills to obtain emergency shipments when needed, thus making it possible for smaller mills to carry reduced inventories. Another advantage of truck transportation is that it permits faster and cheaper consolidation of individual shipments.

### SOUTHEASTERN REGION

Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida make up the Southeastern Region of the Cotton Belt. Florida is included in the region because of its geographic location, but because its traffic flow is so small it is omitted from the following discussion.

This region, with its rise in consumption and decrease in production, exemplifies the history of economic change that has taken place in the cotton industry. From a peak of 35 percent of the total in 1930-31, the region's share of U.S. cotton production has steadily declined. In 1961-62, it was only 13 percent. In addition, in that year the region had the lowest yield of cotton per harvested acre in the United States. Many former cotton farmers have shifted from cotton to other kinds of farming; however, cotton is ordinarily a major source of income for those who still produce it.

Along with the decrease in production there has been a rise in consumption, and Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina are now the major cotton-consuming States in the United States. They accounted for about 90 percent of domestic mill consumption in 1961-62.

Shipments of cotton originating in the Southeastern Region in 1961-62 totaled about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million bales. A substantial part of this was cotton that had been shipped from other regions for concentration and was now being disseminated to specific consuming establishments. Most shipments consisted of intrastate or intraregional hauls to consuming centers (fig. 5 and table 4). For example, over 93 percent of the cotton shipped from Georgia moved within the region. The very small amount of cotton shipped to the ports was chiefly destined for Europe.

Intrastate shipments ranged from 40 percent of the total shipments in Alabama to almost 85 percent in North Carolina. Interstate shipments were mainly from Alabama to Georgia and the Carolinas, from Georgia to Alabama and the Carolinas, from South Carolina to North Carolina and Georgia, and from

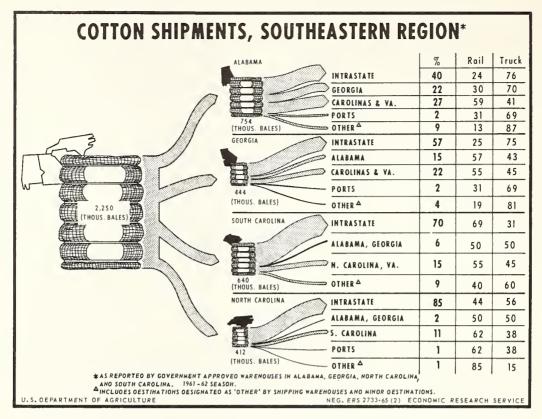


Figure 5

North Carolina to South Carolina. A small amount of cotton was shipped to Virginia milling centers and ports. Shipments to northern mills were almost nonexistent, and very little cotton was shipped to interior concentration points outside the region.

Trucks were the major carriers, hauling 55 percent of the total shipments originating in the region. The proportions ranged from 37 percent in South Carolina to 66 percent in Alabama (tables 18-22). Trucks hauled practically all of the cotton produced in the region that was shipped to consuming establishments. Cotton hauled by rail was mostly "in-transit" cotton from other producing regions. Rail shipments were proportionately much greater in the Carolinas than in Alabama and Georgia because of smaller production in those States and greater rail shipments into those States from other regions. Of the extremely heavy rail movement in South Carolina, nearly 95 percent was from the warehouses in Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood, Columbia, and Spartanburg--all major consuming centers for raw cotton.

The significant changes in transportation between the early thirties and 1961-62 were the shift from rail to truck as the dominant carrier, and the complete elimination of water transportation. 8/

<sup>8/</sup> For a full discussion of the early history of transportation in the Southeast, see Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, A History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860, Columbia Univ. Press, 1908.

### TABLES

Table 1 .-- Shipments of cotton from Western Region warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: : Truck :	: Rail	and truck
	<u>Bales</u>	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina		12 1,953 <u>1</u> /3,918 867	67,708 75,061 692,316 405,777	2.5 2.7 25.2 14.7
Total mill area	1,234,112	6,750	1,240,862	45.1
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	29,697	6	29,703	1.1
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> /202,096	4/25,829	227,925	8.4
Canada	72,510		72,510	2.6
Ports: Central gulf ports Pacific coast ports West gulf ports	504,368	469,845 34,062	7,826 974,213 174,518	·3 35·4 6·3
Other <u>5</u> /	20,177	2,781	22 <b>,</b> 958	.8
Total shipments	2,211,242	539,273	2,750,515	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	80.4	19.6	100.0	

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Includes Virginia.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes Arkansas 13,851, California 1,060, Louisiana 2,821, Mississippi

<sup>15,308,</sup> Missouri 2,718, Tennessee 80,151, and Texas 86,187.

4/ Arkansas 350, California 6,226, Tennessee 4,814, and Texas 14,439.

8/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 2.--Shipments of cotton from Southwestern Region warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: Truck	Rail and	l truck
	<u>Bales</u>	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama	418,464	6,936 18,701 <u>1</u> /4,756 7,209	423,823 437,165 254,386 300,272	9.4 9.8 5.7 6.7
Total mill area	1,378,044	37,602	1,415,646	31.6
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	36,892	15,862	52 <b>,</b> 754	1.2
Interior concentration points $2/$	<u>3</u> /213,176	<u>4</u> /139,335	352,511	7.9
Canada	70,970	582	71,552	1.6
Ports: Atlantic coast ports Central gulf ports West gulf ports	21,936	138 8,042 778,217	8,041 29,978 2,484,721	.2 .7 55.4
Other <u>5</u> /	36,657	27,278	63,935	1.4
Total shipments	3,472,082	1,007,056	4,479,138	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	77.5	22.5	100.0	

3/ Arkansas 2,085, Louisiana 541, Mississippi 6,317, Missouri 266, Tennessee 34,013, and Texas 169,954.

4/ Arkansas 9,962, California 1,988, Florida 1, Louisiana 714, Mississippi 1,027, Missouri 379, Tennessee 2,136, and Texas 123,128.

5/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia.
2/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

Table 3.--Shipments of cotton from South Central Region warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: : Truck :	: Rail	and truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	322,162	99,465 213,229 1/161,433 249,788	308,972 535,391 973,937 1,494,587	6.5 11.3 20.7 31.7
Total mill area	: :2,588,972	723,915	3,312,887	70.2
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	126,495	2,498	128,993	2.8
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> /418,575	<u>4</u> /91,797	510,372	10.8
Canada	259,280	9	259,289	5.5
Ports: Atlantic coast ports Central gulf ports Mobile, Ala; Pensacola and	277,922	 129,174	630 407,096	<u>5</u> / 8.6
Panama City, Fla West gulf ports	: 6,077	3,006 232	9,083 3,680	.2
Other <u>6</u> /	48,970	36,486	85,456	1.8
Total shipments	3,730,369	987,117	4,717,486	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	79.1	20.9	100.0	

1/ Includes Virginia.

3/ Arkansas 39,068, Louisiana 22,337, Mississippi 43,041, Missouri 7,797,

Tennessee 304,769, and Texas 1,563.

Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>4/</sup> Arkansas 13,264, Florida 43, Louisiana 7,480, Mississippi 22,623, Missouri 151, Tennessee 33,563, and Texas 14,673.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 4.--Shipments of cotton from Southeastern Region warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations :	Rail	Truck	Rail a	nd truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area interstate shipments (excludes ports): Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	42,771 69,544 <u>1</u> /174,383 78,334	33,065 137,947 <u>1</u> /107,997 78,029	75,836 207,491 282,380 156,363	3.4 9.2 12.5 6.9
Total	365,032	357,038	722,070	32.0
Southeastern mill area intrastate shipments (excludes ports): Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	72,047 64,163 <u>1</u> /153,278 <u>3</u> 10,122	233,425 187,232 <u>1</u> /196,213 140,495	305,472 251,395 349,491 450,617	13.6 11.2 15.5 20.0
: Total:	599,610	757,365	1,356,975	60.3
Total mill area	964,642	1,114,403	2,079,045	92.3
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	4,379	4	4,383	.2
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> /15,289	<u>4</u> /13,626	28,915	1.3
Canada	475		475	<u>5</u> /
Ports: Atlantic coast ports Central gulf ports Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola, and Panama	6,345 4,519	5,679 2,559	12,024 7,078	•5 •3
City, Fla	593 100	10,205	10,798 100	•5 <u>5</u> /
Other <u>6</u> /	16,940	93,850	110,790	4.9
Total shipments	1,013,282	1,240,326	2,253,608	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution:	45.0	55.0	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia.
2/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Florida 1, Tennessee 15,288.
4/ Arkansas 25, Louisiana 390, Mississippi 8,327, Tennessee 3,120, and Texas 1,764.
5/ Less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 5.--Contribution of individual States to the total cotton transportation movements, season 1961-62

Origins	Rail	: : Truck
	Percent	Percent
Western Region: Arizona	14.1	7.4 6.4 .5
Southwestern Region: Oklahoma Texas	2.6 30.7	1.6 25.1
South Central Region: Arkansas Louisiana Mississippi Missouri Tennessee	4.0 7.5 2.9	7.8 1.9 9.8 2.4 4.2
Southeastern Region: Alabama Florida Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	1.6 1.8	13.2 .1 7.5 5.8 6.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 6.--Primary distribution of raw cotton from producing States, season 1961-62

Producing State	Unit	Intrastate (excl.	Interior concentration points 1/	South- eastern mill area	Ports	New England,: Eastern, and: Midwestern: States	Canada	other 2/	Total
Alabama	Bales Percent	305,472 40.5	1 <sup>14</sup> ,975	368,422 48.9	15,716	662	337	48,478 6.4	754,062
Arizona	Bales Percent	! !	39,639	209,531 27.4	475,926 62.3	1,382	15,846	21,407	763,731
Arkansas	Bales Percent	. 45,927 3.4	130,734 9.7	1,025,305	49,785	35,125	48,348	11,826	1,347,050 100.0
California	Bales Percent	4,087	132,686	95 <sup>4</sup> ,872 55.8	537,950 31.4	25,389	56,271 3.3	428	1,711,683
Florida	Bales Percent		273 9.2	2,706					2,979
Georgia	Bales Percent	251,395	5,846	165,062 37.2	8,788	138		12,737	443,966 100.0
Louisiana	Bales Percent	15,890	25,948	310,854	102,737	8,122 1.7	24,279 5.0	1,039	488,869 100.0
Mississippi	Bales Percent	50,933	100,462	768,655 67.0	126,257	28,070	27,959	45,051 3.9	1,147,387
Missouri	Bales Percent	6,666	40,447 10.3	277,013 70.4	9,434	17,082 4.3	41,486 10.5	1,536	393,664
New Mexico	Bales Percent		51,513 18.7	76,459 27.8	142,681 51.9	2,932	393	1,123	275,101
North Carolina	Bales Percent	349,491	875	55,131 13.4	3,678	3,384	30	WM	412,594 100.0
Oklahoma	Bales Percent		21,701	112,422 33.9	169,935	733	6,276	20,195	331,262
South Carolina	Bales Percent	450,617	6,946	130,749	1,818	199	108	49,570 7.8	640,007 100.0
Tennessee	Bales Percent	87,347 6.5	6,018	931,060	132,276	40,594	117,217 8.7	26,004	1,340,516
Texas	Bales Percent	278,786	52,024 1.3	1,303,22 31.4	2,352,805	52,021 1.3	65,276	43,740 1.0	4,147,876
U.S. total: Quantity Distribution	Bales Percent	:1,846,611 :3.0	630,087	6,691,465 47.1	4,129,786 29.1	215,833	403,826	283,139	14,200,747

Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations. Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses. Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

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Table 7.--Shipments of cotton from Arizona warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: : Truck :	: Rail ar	nd truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	: 22,955 :1/105,001	12 358 <u>1</u> /1,113 203	3,327 23,313 106,114 76,777	.4 3.1 13.9 10.0
Total mill area	207,845	1,686	209,531	27.4
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	1,376	6	1,382	.2
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> / 23,644	<u>4</u> /15,995	39,639	5.2
Canada	15,846		15,846	2.1
Ports: Central gulf ports Pacific coast ports West gulf ports	: 194,179	244,595 15,627	6,947 438,774 30,205	·9 57·4 4·0
Other <u>5</u> /	19,118	2,289	21,407	2.8
Total shipments	483,533	280,198	763,731	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	63.3	36.7	100.0	

1/ Includes Virginia.

4/ Arkansas 350, California 2,639, and Texas 13,006.

Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Arkansas 6,794, California 560, Louisiana 49, Mississippi 9,391, Missouri 666, Tennessee 5,933, and Texas 251.

<sup>5/</sup> Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 8.--Shipments of cotton from California warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62 1/

Destinations	Rail	: : Truck	: Rail a	nd truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	43,241 567,951	925 2/2,636 656	63,047 44,166 570,587 277,072	3.7 2.6 33.3 16.2
Total mill area	950,655	4,217	954,872	55.8
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	25,389		25,389	1.5
Interior concentration points $\underline{3}/\dots$	<u>4</u> /127,949	<u>5</u> /4,737	132,686	7.8
California (excluding ports)	500	3,587	4,087	.2
Canada	56,271		56,271	3.3
Ports: Central gulf ports Pacific coast ports West gulf ports	310,189	 224,980 1,489	439 535,169 2,342	<u>6</u> / 31.3 .1
Other <u>7</u> /		428	428	6/
Total shipments		239,438	1,711,683	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	86.0	14.0	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Partly estimated.
2/ Includes Virginia

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{3}$ / Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>4/</sup> Arkansas 5,820, Louisiana 2,772, Mississippi 3,040, Missouri 1,896, Tennessee 69,499, and Texas 44,922.

<sup>5/</sup> Tennessee only. 6/ Less than 0.05 Less than 0.05 percent.

Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 9.--Shipments of cotton from New Mexico warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: : Truck :	: : Rail a	and truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama	6,912 1/15,446	 670 169 8	1,334 7,582 15,615 51,928	
Total mill area	75,612	847	76,459	27.8
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	2,932		2,932	1.1
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> /50,003	<u>4</u> /1,510	51,513	18.7
Canada	393		393	.1
Ports: Central gulf ports Pacific coast ports West gulf ports		 270 16,946	440 270 141,971	.2 .1 51.6
Other <u>5</u> /	1,059	64	1,123	.4
Total shipments	255,464	19,637	275,101	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	92.9	7.1	100.0	

l/ Includes Virginia.

3/ Arkansas 1,237, Mississippi 2,877, Missouri 156, Tennessee 4,719, and Texas 41,014.

4/ Tennessee 77, and Texas 1,433.

<sup>2/</sup> Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>5/</sup> Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 10. -- Shipments of cotton from Oklahoma warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: : Truck :	: : Rail a	and truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	38,143 14,818 1/20,480 32,848	890 2,537 761 1,945	39,033 17,355 21,241 3 <sup>4</sup> ,793	11.8 5.2 6.4 10.5
Total mill area	106,289	6,133	112,422	33.9
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	728	5	733	•2
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> /16,023	<u>4</u> /5,678	21,701	6.6
Canada	6,276		6,276	1.9
Ports: Central gulf ports		4,223 38,666	4,223 165,712	1.3 50.0
Other <u>5</u> /	16,291	3,904	20,195	6.1
Total shipments	272,653	58 <b>,</b> 609	331,262	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	82.3	17.7	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia.
2/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Arkansas 31, Mississippi 838, Tennessee 5,567, and Texas 9,587.

4/ Arkansas 109, Florida 1, Louisiana 338, Tennessee 521, and Texas 4,709.

5/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 11.--Shipments of cotton from Texas warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	: Rail	: : Truck	: Rail	and truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	403,646	6,046 16,164 3,995 5,264	384,790 419,810 233,145 265,479	9.3 10.1 5.6 6.4
Total mill area	1,271,755	31,469	1,303,224	31.4
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	36,164	15,857	52,021	1.3
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> / 36,786	<u>4</u> /15,238	52,024	1.3
Texas (other than ports)	160,367	118,419	278,786	6.7
Canada	64,694	582	65,276	1.6
Ports: Atlantic coast ports Central gulf ports West gulf ports	21,936	138 3,819 739,551	8,041 25,755 2,319,009	.2 .6 55 .8
Other <u>5</u> /	20,366	23,374	43,740	1.1
Total shipments	3,199,429	948,447	4,147,876	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	77.1	22.9	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia.

<sup>2/</sup> Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Arkansas 2,054, Louisiana 541, Mississippi 5,479, Missouri 266, and Tennessee 28,446.

<sup>4/</sup> Arkansas 9,853, California 1,988, Louisiana 376, Mississippi 1,027, Missouri 379, Tennessee 1,615.

<sup>5/</sup> Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 12.-Texas: Shipments of cotton from crop reporting districts, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	District	let 1	Distr	District 2	District	1ct 3	District	† t	District	ct 5	District	rict 6	District	1ct 8	District	rict 9	District	ict 10
	Rail	Truck	Rail	Truck	Rail	Truck	Rail	Truck ;	Rail	Truck	Rail	Truck	Rail	Truck	Rail	Truck	Rail	Truck
								Bales	88									
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Gorgia North Carolina South Carolina	110,829 118,777 1/58,950	3,085 6,417 2,572 2,539	55,640 34,322 1/17,560 21,068	1,214 3,170 404 769	1,198	1111	33,197 41,009 14,428 16,839	1,021 5,200 186 277	5,503 8,642 10,916 14,758	156 810 623 1,164	820 4,333 1,4,357 17,178	188	12,777 18,662 1/39,124 7,282	387 409 184 308	149,472 161,073 1/59,575 101,873	 7.7 444.0	9,308 14,575 1/24,240	183 130 9 63
Total mill srea	1	346,789 14,613	128,590	5,557	4,073	i		6,684	39,819	2,753	26,688	58	77,845	1,288	4 71,993	161	70,485	385
New England, Eastern,: and Midwestern States	11,870	158	311,1	1 1	1	;	521	;	843	;	936	;	320	α	15,647	15,647 15,697	4,911	
Interior concentra-	: : 141,41 : 276		6,366	1,465	420	. 6	2,919 719		1,660		4,499	1,988	290	346	5,230		1,261	1 0
texas (exci. ports)  Other $3/$	7,082	25,100 2,415	2,227	1,874	→ :	N	7,090		10, 302 55	5,833	37,453	4,435	9,028	3,498	5,031 3,753	3,819	3,335	2,580
Canada	: 31,464	582	12,626	-	1	}	1,858	}	1,770	;	;	-	198	:	14,306	1	1,806	-
Ports: Atlantic coast ports Central gulf ports: West gulf ports	13,643 2,698 13,643 2,698 815,550 480,702	2,698 480,702	7,803 4,343 430,325	138 435 47,936	7,510	1,009	2,754 220,243 6	63, 387	888 26,598	 294 23,110	8,984	2,147	13,415	200 31,700	24,064	192 8,044	308 32, 769	81,516
Total ship- ments	1,285,015 554,462	554,462	630,356 63,4	63,494	12,004	1,036	355,679 101,072 81,995	01,072	81,995	1,441	78,560	8,598	100,921	59,029	540,024	44,675	114,875	84,640
Distribution	70.2	29.8	8.06	9.2	92.1	7.9	6.77	<u>Percent</u> 22.1 66	66.4	33.6	90.1	6.6	63.1	36.9	92.4	7.6	57.6	42.4

Includes Virginia. Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations. Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping wsrehouses. HINIM

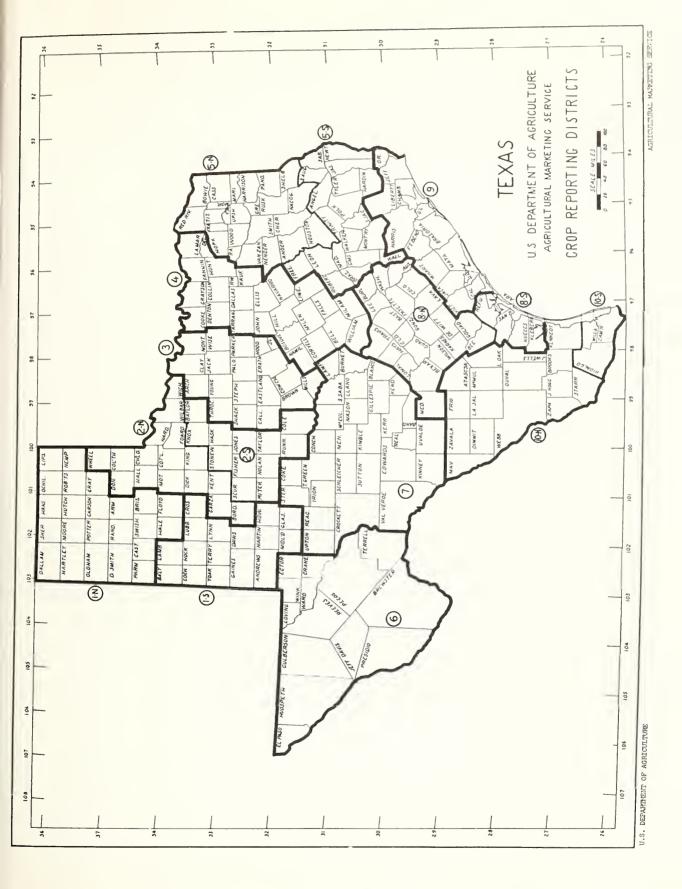


Table 13.--Shipments of cotton from Arkansas warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: Truck	: Rail a	nd truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	: <u>1</u> /281,761	26,695 62,735 <u>1</u> /58,182 89,796	77,982 132,421 339,943 474,959	5.8 9.8 25.2 35.3
Total mill area	787,897	237,408	1,025,305	76.1
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	34,851	274	35,125	2.6
Interior concentration points $2/\dots$	<u>3</u> /114,433	<u>4</u> /16,301	130,734	9.7
Arkansas	33,646	12,281	45,927	3.4
Canada	48,348		48,348	3.6
Ports: Central gulf ports Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola	30,291	19,220	49,511	3.7
and Panama City, Fla West gulf ports		69 84	69 205	<u>5/</u> <u>5</u> /
Other <u>6</u> /	2,076	9,750	11,826	.9
Total shipments	1,051,663	295,387	1,347,050	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	78,1	21.9	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia.
2/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Louisiana 5,732, Mississippi 813, Missouri 1,282, Tennessee 105,728, and Texas 878.

<sup>4/</sup> Louisiana 2,971, Mississippi 1,915, Tennessee 7,230, and Texas 4,185.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

 $<sup>\</sup>overline{6}$ / Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 14.--Shipments of cotton from Louisiana warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations :	Rail	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Rail a	and truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina		3,671 16,760 4,833 20,688	23,149 68,825 70,353 148,527	4.7 14.1 14.4 30.4
: Total mill area:	264,902	45,952	310,854	63.6
New England, Eastern, and : Midwestern States:	8,119	3	8,122	1.7
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> /21,254	<u>4</u> /4,694	25,948	5.3
Louisiana	15,280	610	15,890	3.2
Canada	24,279		24,279	5.0
Ports: Central gulf ports Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola	78,632	20,623	99,255	20.3
and Panama City, Fla West gulf ports		10 148	112 3,370	<u>5</u> / ⋅7
Other <u>6</u> /	659	380	1,039	.2
Total shipments	416,449	72,420	488,869	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	85.2	14.8	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia.

 $<sup>\</sup>overline{2}$ / Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Arkansas 1,539, Mississippi 1,318, Tennessee 17,803, and Texas 594.

4/ Arkansas 195, Mississippi 2.562. Tennessee 778 and Texas 1 150

Arkansas 195, Mississippi 2,562, Tennessee 778, and Texas 1,159.

Less than 0.05 percent.

Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 15.--Shipments of cotton from Mississippi warehouses, by destinations and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	: Rail	: Truck	: Rail and	l truck
	<u>Bales</u>	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	48,809 1/123,297	49,959 76,382 <u>1</u> /52,105 79,012	94,994 125,191 175,402 373,068	8.3 10.9 15.3 32.5
Total mill area	511,197	257,458	768,655	67.0
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	: : 27,774	296	28,070	2.4
Interior Concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> / 87,903	<u>4</u> /12,559	100,462	8.8
Mississippi	35,903	15,030	50,933	4.4
Canada	27,950	9	27,959	2.4
Ports: Atlantic coast ports Central gulf ports Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola		71,782	630 116,738	.1 10.2
and Panama City, Fla	5,962	2,927	8,889	.8
Other <u>5</u> /	36,656	8,395	45,051	3.9
Total shipments	778,931	368,456	1,147,387	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	67.9	32.1	100.0	

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Includes Virginia.  $\frac{2}{2}$  Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Louisiana 1,325, Tennessee 86,490, and Texas 88. 4/ Includes truck shipments to Arkansas 302, Louisiana 3,614, Tennessee 5,252, and Texas 3,391.

<sup>5/</sup> Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 16 .-- Shipments of cotton from Missouri warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	: Rail	: Truck :	Rail and	truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama	14,956	4,033 16,960 1/16,762 28,405	17,880 31,916 77,421 149,796	4.5 8.1 19.7 38.1
Total mill area	210,853	66,160	277,013	70.4
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	15,486	1,596	17,082	4.3
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> / 23,276	<u>4</u> /17,171	40,447	10.3
Missouri	6,515	151	6,666	1.7
Canada	41,486		41,486	10.5
Central gulf ports	4,610	4,824	9,434	2.4
Other <u>5</u> /	104	1,432	1,536	.4
Total shipments	302,330	91,334	393,664	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	76.8	23.2	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia. 2/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Arkansas 3,655, Mississippi 705, and Tennessee 18,916. 4/ Arkansas 303, Louisiana 285, Mississippi 2,405, Tennessee 8,788, and Texas 5,390.

<sup>5/</sup> Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 17. -- Shipments of cotton from Tennessee warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: Truck	:	Rail and	l truck
	Bales	Bales		Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	136,646	15,107 40,392 <u>1</u> /29,551 31,887		94,967 177,038 310,818 348,237	7.1 13.2 23.2 26.0
Total mill area	814,123	116,937		931,060	69.5
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	40,265	329		40,594	3.0
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> / 4,533	<u>4</u> /1,485		6,018	.4
Tennessee	75,832	11,515		87,347	6.5
Canada	117,217			117,217	8.7
Ports: Central gulf ports Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola	119,433	12,725		132,158	9.9
and Panama City, Fla West gulf ports				13 105	<u>5</u> /
Other <u>6</u> /	9,475	16,529		26,004	1.9
Total shipments	1,180,996	159,520		1,340,516	100.0
	Percent	Percent		Percent	
Distribution	88.1	11.9		100.0	

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Includes Virginia. Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>3/</sup> Arkansas 228, Mississippi 4,302, and Texas 3. 4/ Arkansas 183, Florida 43, Mississippi 711, and Texas 548.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6/</sup> Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 18. -- Shipments of cotton from Alabama warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: Truck	: : Rail and	d truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	1/102,944	116,842 54,076 27,270	167,872 157,020 43,530	22.3 20.8 5.8
Total mill area	170,234	198,188	368,422	48.9
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	658	Ц	662	.1
Interior concentration points 2/	<u>3</u> /5,690	<u>4</u> /9,285	14,975	2.0
Alabama (excl. ports)	72,047	233,425	305,472	40.5
Canada	337		337	<u>5</u> /
Ports: Atlantic coast ports Central gulf ports Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola and Panama City, Fla	3,623	1,555 9,274	671 5,178 9,867	.1 .7 1.3
Other 6/	1,414_	47,064	48,478	6.4
Total shipments		498,795	754,062	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	33.9	66.1	100.0	

1/ Includes Virginia.

3/ Tennessee only.

 $<sup>\</sup>overline{2}'$  Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes truck shipments to Louisiana 25, Mississippi 7,944, and Tennessee 1,316.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 19. -- Shipments of cotton from Florida warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations :	Rail	:	Truck	:	Rail ar	nd truck
	Bales		Bales		Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama Georgia North Carolina South Carolina	12  		1,050 1,255 144 245		1,062 1,255 144 245	35.7 42.1 4.8 8.2
Total mill area	12		2,694		2,706	90.8
Interior concentration points $\underline{1}/$			2/273		273	9.2
Total shipments	12		2,967		2,979	100.0
:	Percent		Percent		Percent	
Distribution:	.4		99.6		100.0	

<sup>1</sup>/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations. 2/ Tennessee only.

Table 20.--Shipments of cotton from Georgia warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations :	Rail	: Truck	: Rail	and truck
Southeastern mill area:	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Alabama North Carolina South Carolina		29,738 1/11,126 32,486	68,717 30,870 65,475	15.5 7.0 14.7
: Total mill area	91,712	73,350	165,062	37.2
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	138		138	<u>2</u> /
Interior concentration points $\underline{3}/$	<u>4</u> /2,859	<u>5</u> /2,987	5,846	1.3
Georgia (excl. ports)	64,163	187,232	251,395	56.7
Ports: Atlantic coast ports	1,748 896	4,109 1,004	5,857 1,900	1.3
City, Fla	100	931	931 100	•2 <u>2</u> /
Other <u>6</u> /	502	12,235	12,737	2.9
Total shipments	162,118	281,848	443,966	100.0
Distribution	Percent 36.5	Percent 63.5	Percent 100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia. 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.
3/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destination. 4/ Florida 1, and Tennessee 2,858.
5/ Arkansas 25, Louisiana 365, Mississippi 2, Tennessee 846, and Texas 1,749.
6/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 21.--Shipments of cotton from North Carolina warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: Truck	: Rail a	nd truck
	<u>Bales</u>	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama	2,958	428 3,552 18,028	1,508 6,510 47,113	.4 1.6 11.4
Total mill area	33,123	22,008	55,131	13.4
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	3,384		3,384	.8
Interior concentration points 1/	<u>2</u> /256	<u>3</u> /619	875	.2
North Carolina (excl. ports)	<u>4</u> /153,278	<u>4</u> /196,213	349,491	84.7
Canada	30		30	<u>5</u> /
Atlantic coast ports	2,292	1,386	3,678	•9
Other <u>6</u> /	1	4	5_	<u>5</u> /
Total shipments	192,364	220,230	412,594	100.0
	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	46.6	53.4	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>2/</sup> Tennessee only.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{3}{2}$  Tennessee 607, and Texas 12.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes Virginia.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6/</sup> Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 22.--Shipments of cotton from South Carolina warehouses, by destination and mode of transportation, season 1961-62

Destinations	Rail	: Truck	: Rail a	nd truck
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Percent
Southeastern mill area: Alabama	2,700 15,556 1/51,695	1,849 16,298 1/42,651	4,549 31,854 94,346	·7 5.0 14.7
Total mill area	69,951	60,798	130,749	20.4
New England, Eastern, and Midwestern States	199		199	<u>2</u> /
Interior concentration points $\underline{3}/\dots$	<u>4</u> /6,484	<u>5</u> /462	6,946	1.1
South Carolina (excl. ports)	310,122	140,495	450,617	70.5
Canada	108		108	<u>2</u> /
Atlantic coast ports	1,634	184	1,818	•3
Other <u>6</u> /	15,023	34,547	49,570	7.7
Total shipments	403,521	236,486	640,007	100.0
:	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Distribution	63.0	37.0	100.0	

4/ Tennessee only.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Virginia.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.
3/ Nonconsuming points within the Cotton Belt, from which cotton is eventually reshipped to final destinations.

<sup>5/</sup> Mississippi 381, Tennessee 78, and Texas 3.
6/ Minor destinations, and destinations designated as "other" by shipping warehouses.

Table 23.--Shipments of cotton from interior compress points in specified States and regions to interior concentration points, mill points, and ports:

Percentage distribution by type of destination, mode of transportation, and loading used, season 1937-38

Ala Fla. Ga. M.C. S.C. Total Ark. La. Miss. Mo. Tenn. Total Artz. Calif. N.M. Orla Trex.    15.6								DITEMBERGE TRONG COMPTERS DOTHER	t Our Court	TON RED T	TICE TIL-	!					
The contraction	Type of destination, mode of transportation,			Southeast				Mississ		ley			Sour	thwest			: United
certretion  centration  certroad lots:  nass  na	and loading used	Ala.	Fla.			1		La. Miss	Mo.	Tenn.		Ariz. Calif			Tex.	.Total	States
certreation  certration  certr				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1		t t t t	- Percer			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
15.6   0.5   15.8   40.4   3.9   11.8   0.5   11.8   0.5   11.8	Interior concentration points:																
carload lots: 43.0 8.3 28.4 100.0 52.4 37.6 .1 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	Less than carload lots. 25,000 pounds 50,000 pounds						15.6	0.5 15.8	4.04	3.9	11.8				0.5	0.4	5.9
carload lots: $43.0 \ 8.3 \ 28.4 \ 100.0 \ 52.4 \ 37.6 \ .1 \ 1.0 \ .1 \ .1 \ .1 \ .1 \ .1 \ .$		1					5.4				5					-	۳,
carload lots. 43.0 8.3 $28.4 \mid 100.0 \mid 52.4 \mid 37.6 \mid .1 \mid 1.0 \mid .1 \mid 1.0 \mid 1.1 \mid 1.0 \mid 1.1 \mid 1.0 \mid 1.0 \mid 1.1 \mid 1.0 \mid 1.$	:						18.5	1.7 15.8	40.4	3.9	12.6				5	4.	6.3
then carload lots: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{$	Mill points:																
00 pounds	Less than carload lots. 25,000 pounds	43.0	8.3		52.4	37.6	i.	1.0		.1	7,7			$\frac{1}{\sqrt{100}}$	77.	7.	w.
of pounds		2. 7.		5.		ώij				۲.	/آ	3.4			J/	71.	۲.
and water $\frac{18.0}{18.0}$ $\frac{17.1}{17.1}$ $\frac{11.3}{16.3}$ $\frac{25.4}{16.3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	50,000 pounds		91.7	46.8	34.8	33.1	53.4	31.5 52.2	32.7	0.97	54.4	11.9 14.0	1.2	29.5	0.0	00 0	33.2
Total	Rail and water	18.0		.3	.7	.3					3.7				. 4	i w	11.0
than carload lots: 6.2	:	73.9	100.0		99.5	- 1	53.5	56.9 53.2	32.7	76.2	58.5	6		29.5	5.6	7.6	9.04
then carload lots: 6.2 1/ 2.1 1/ 1/ 88.1 2.8 .2  ) pounds  ) 2.1 1.2 2.7 44.6 98.6 70.5 85.5  ) pounds  ) pounds  ) 2.2 7 44.6 98.6 70.5 85.5  ) pounds  ) pounds  (6.3 6.2 19.7 28.0 19.7 28.0 19.7 28.0 19.7 28.0 19.8 10.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	Ports:																
12.0 3.9 .8 6.1 1.3 1.2 7 44.6 98.6 70.5 85.5 7 44.6 98.6 70.5 85.5 95.5 98.6 70.5 85.5 95.5 98.6 70.5 85.5 95.5 95.5 98.6 70.5 85.5 9	Less than carload lots.			7		2.1		1		7	7		o.			 	1.5
26. 2				3.9	Φ.		1.3	1.2	0 90	2,01	7.	9.44	80				. W. R.
.8 11.0 28.0 41.4 31.0 26.9 19.9 28.9 88.1 82.6 98.8 70.5 93.9	• • :	1		.5		- 1		9.		1.61	. d		2	- h		9.7	100
	Total	26.1		4.4	Φ.	11.0	28.0	41.4 31.0	26.9	19.9	28.9	- 8		70.5		89.9	53.1
TOO	All destinations .	100.0	100.00	100.0 100.0	100.0	100.001		100.0 100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0	100.001	0.00	0.00	. 8

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Bennett, Charles A., and Wright, J.W. The Compression of Cotton, and Related Problems. Agr. Matg. Serv. and Bur. Agr. Chem. and Engin., U.S. Dept. Agr., November 1940.

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